(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसे कब तक स्थापित कर दिये जाने की संभावना है?

उद्योग मंत्रालय (औद्योगिक विकास विभाग) में राज्य मंत्री और उद्योग मंत्रालय (भारी उद्योग विभाग) में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती कृष्णा साही): (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Investment made by Singaporean Companies in India

535. SHRI RAM DAS AGARWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Ministers of India and Singapore met recently in New Delhi and held discussions for closure industrial and economic cooperation for enhancing the trade relationship between the two countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether any agreement were signed for the regional/ cooperation (subjectwise); and

(c) what are the areas in our country in which Singaporean companies had invested, particularly the Singapore Technologies Industries Corporation during the year 1993-94 and likely to invest in 1994-95 as compared previously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPTT. OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPTT. OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SMT. KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b)Yes, Sir. The Prime Ministers of India and Singapore discussed forging of a strategic economic alliance whereby, the Government and business of the two countries could step up collaborative ventures in diverse areas such as tourism, civil aviation, telecommunications, real estate and highways, financial services, ports and shipping, warehousing and information exchange. During the visit, the following agreements were signed:—

1. Avoidance of Double Taxation.
2. Shipping.
3. Tourism.
4. Strategic framework for Economic Cooperation.

(c) During 1993-94 the Singapore Companies, in general, have invested in industrial sectors like industrial information technology, shipbreaking and re-rolling, warehousing, airconditioning and hotel industry etc. Singapore Technologies Industrial Corporation (STIC) is a member of the Singapore consortium which is one of the parties setting up the Bangalore Information Technology Park. Interactions between the two countries in the economic sphere have convinced the Singaporean companies of the vast opportunities available in India and a greater flow investment is expected during 1994-95.

Outstanding orders with H.E.C. Ranchi

536. SHRI ASHOK MITRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Heavy Engineering Corporation at Ranchi has heavy booking of outstanding orders;

(b) if so, what arrangements Government have made to ensure that the unit is not starved of necessary working capital; and

(c) whether Government propose to use the expertise in the HEC for formulating revival plans for engineering units in the public sector located in the eastern parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPTT. OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPTT. OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SMT. KRISHNA SAHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Government is extending financial support to the company within its budgetary constraints.

(c) Tttere is no such proposal under consideration of the Government at present.

आठ कारखानों को निजी क्षेत्र को सौंपा जाना

537. श्री राम नरेश यादव: क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान नई दिल्ली से प्रकाशित होने वाले 31 जनवरी, 1994 के "नई दिल्ली टाइम्स" में "आठ सरकारी कारखानों को बेचने की तैयारी" शीर्षक से छपे समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इनमें से कुछ कारखाने निजी क्षेत्र को सौंपने का विचार रखती है?

उद्योग मंत्रालय (औद्योगिकी विकास विभाग) में राज्य मंत्री और उद्योग मंत्रालय (भारी उद्योग विभाग) में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती कृष्णा साही): (क) से (ग) जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Industrial sickness in Punjab

538. SHRI IQBAL SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that industrial sickness has been a matter of serious concern for Punjab for over last two decades;

(b) if so, the details thereof, industry- wise, and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act is effective to tackle the problem of industrial sickness; and

(d) if so, what effective measures are being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPTT. OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPTT. OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SMT KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) Data on sick industrial units assisted by banks in the country are compiled by Reserve Bank of India. The latest available RBI data is as at the end of March, 1992. Industry-wise and year-wise break up of sick industrial units in the non-small scale sector in the State of Punjab for three years is given in the enclosed statement—I *(See* below)

In the small scale sector, there were 5938, 5288 and 5485 sick industrial units in the State of Punjab as at the end of March, 1990, March, 1991 and March, 1S)92, respectively. Industry-wise break-up of sick SSI units in States is not Centrally maintained.

The major causes for industrial sickness as reported by banks relate to marketing, technical, labour and production problems, management deficiencies, power shortage, demand recession and natural calamities.

(c) and (d) The Government have taken a number of steps for revival of sick industrial units in the country including those in Punjab. Some of the important aspects are given in the enclosed statement-II.

Satement I

Year-wise break up of Non-SSI sick industrial units in the State of Punjab

Industry	No. of units as at the end of March, 1990	No. of Units as at the end of March, 1991	No. of units as at the end of March, 1992.
Engineering	4 1	8 1	9
Electrical	7	6	1 4
Textile			
Paper		5	4 1
Rubber Iron	5		
& Steel			
Sugar	2 8	10	1
Chemicals			2
Miscellaneous			10
Total:	28	32	32

Statement-II

Steps taken by Government for revival of sick industrial units The Government have enacted a comprehensive legislation namely "The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985'. A quasi-judicial body designated as "The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR)' has been set up under the Act to deal with the problems of the sick industrial